FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

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Then there is the question of vital U.S. oil interests. [illegible] Stanley Hoffmann, a well-known American scientist said that the causes of all American misfortunes are connected with brains and not muscles. [illegible] military muscle. This does not make an impression of either firmness or decisiveness but rather political stagnation and intellectual inertia. [illegible] stereotypes.

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ORIGINS AND PURPOSES OF "ECONOMIC POLITICAL DISCRIMINATION"

Moscow SSHA: EKONOMIKA, POLITIKA, IDEOLOGIYA in Russian No 4, Apr 80 pp [illegible]

[Review by Candidate of Economic Sciences [illegible], [illegible] scientific associate of the USSR Academy of Sciences' Institute of the United States and Canada, under the rubric "From the Pages of the U.S. Business Press": "Washington's 'Economic Sanctions': Calculations and Miscalculations"]

Obviously, the unilateral actions of President Carter's administration aimed at breaking trade and economic cooperation between the USSR and the United States can only deeply alarm those Americans who see the irresponsibility and easy way in which the White House planners are today destroying what took years to create.

The list of discriminatory measures taken by the U.S. ruling circles in trade with the USSR included, in particular, the suspension of the issuing of export licenses for machinery and equipment to the USSR; the limiting of grain sales to the Soviet Union; a virtual ban on exports of certain raw materials, semifinished products and consumer goods; a ban on supplying the Soviet Union with phosphates; the limiting of imports of Soviet ammonia into the American market; disruption of the normal functioning of the sessions of Soviet-American intergovernmental commissions.

[illegible] application [illegible] of the trying to establish what the U.S. refusal to fulfill its trade and economic obligations will cost the Soviet Union.

This is not the first time our country has been intimidated with "sanctions" from the other side of the ocean. The policy of blockade in trade was a hopeless one back in the times when Soviet Russia was the world's only socialist country. Over the years since then the Soviet people have created a strong economy in their country, essentially without any foreign assistance, particularly American assistance. Even the bourgeois press acknowledges this. "For the most part," TIME magazine writes, for example, "Moscow has avoided purchasing considerable quantities of complex American equipment precisely because it regards the United States as an unreliable partner." The [illegible] is no product of technology which the Soviet Union could not create with its own resources. You do not have to go far for examples. In a modern sphere such as cosmonautics, which assimilates within itself the achievements of practically all sectors of science and technology, it was not the Soviet Union that had to catch up with the United States but vice versa.

The sanctions policy is also hopeless because the other socialist countries now stand alongside the Soviet Union. The world socialist community is the world's most dynamic political and economic force and the bulwark of peace and the peoples' security. Finally, true to its policy of broadening the international division of labor in every possible way, the Soviet Union carries on mutually advantageous trade with 121 countries, which highly evaluate foreign economic ties with our country.

U.S. business circles and the press are now attempting to assess the consequences of trade sanctions against the USSR for the United States itself. The authors of the majority of assessments concur in the opinion that the said sanctions hit American interests harder than the Soviet Union's interests.

In the opinion of BUSINESS WEEK MAGAZINE, two questions stand at the center of the U.S. debate over the Carter administration's decision to curtail trade with the USSR. First, "How effective will these measures prove as a means of influencing the Soviet Union?" and second, "What consequences will the said measures have for the unstable U.S. balance of payments and the international competitiveness of American industrialists?" The magazine emphasizes that restrictions on exports of finished products could have negative consequences in the long run for all U.S. industrial exports.

But there is also a second question relating to this topic: Why did the U.S. administration [illegible] decide to take such "inadequate"—as is now being said in West Europe—measures with regard to the Soviet Union? In the opinion of the well-known Canadian economist and [illegible] Professor [illegible], "the White House's discriminatory actions against the Soviet Union mainly pursue internal political aims in the election campaign." This is understood both in the United States and in other countries of developed capitalism, whose government and business circles in no way intend to pull chestnuts from the fire for Carter.

The New York TIMES points out that "in the opinion of many people the Soviet Union will hardly suffer as a result of a curtailment of trade [with the United States]."

BUSINESS WEEK, expressing in this connection that business circles in West European countries, particularly the FRG and France, give preference to the development of trade with the Soviet Union as "a means of promoting the detente process." West European countries have refused to restrict exports of industrial goods to the Soviet Union. "Even if America's allies showed more enthusiasm regarding their support, the [illegible] of the campaign launched by Carter would still [illegible] the United States," the magazine states.

According to the New York TIMES, representatives of U.S. business circles adhere to the opinion that through its actions the Carter administration could call in question the reputation of the United States as a reliable trading partner. "The majority of experts in the sphere of foreign economic relations say that international trade is a dubious instrument of foreign policy" and its use as such "could in the long run boomerang against the U.S. economy," the New York TIMES concludes.

In light of the above it seems quite valid to conclude that an assessment prevails in the U.S. business world and press according to which the Carter administration's economic sanctions against the USSR are regarded as a serious political miscalculation. In announcing these sanctions the present U.S. administration has struck at the vital interests of its own country and at its international reputation.

[illegible] U.S. "INTERFERENCE"

LD111207 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 May 80 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[[illegible] article under the rubric "On International Topics": "Gamble on Interference"]

[Text] The militarist challenge issued by the United States in the international arena has also had an impact on the Latin American continent. A particularly great threat of imperialist interference hung over Central America and the Caribbean, where the national liberation struggle gained wide scope after the victory of the Nicaraguan revolution.

Even before events in Afghanistan and before the outburst of military paroxysm staged by the United States, the Washington strategists began to openly test their militarist plans there.

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CHINA

MOSCOW URGES NORMALIZATION OF SINO-SOVIET RELATIONS

[illegible] Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1100 GMT 11 Mar 80 [illegible]

[illegible] Commentary: "Statements and Practice"

[Text] Would it be better for people of neighboring countries to establish normal good-neighborly relations of mutual benefit and cooperation or to maintain prolonged tension in border areas and an attitude of mutual suspicion and hostility? In my opinion, there is only one answer to this question.

The establishment of normal good-neighborly relations between the two countries conforms to the national interests of both Soviet and Chinese people. This fact is not only [illegible] but also irrefutable, as was demonstrated in the fact that when the Soviet Union and China closely cooperated with each other during the 1950's, hundreds of big enterprises were built, measures were taken by the whole industrial department to modernize agriculture, and new orientation for scientific research work was decided on. The advantage of such close cooperation brooks no debate and its results are quite obvious.

Now let us take a look at the stand being taken by the Chinese leaders on normalization of relations between the Soviet Union and China. They would from time to time issue statements that they were willing to promote relations between the Soviet Union and China. However, such statements constantly proved to be just empty talk, for they never confirmed these statements with concrete actions.

Please judge it even by yourselves: In the past 10 years or more, the Beijing leadership has refused or flatly ignored Soviet proposals on signing treaties of nonuse of power and nonaggression, on holding high-level talks to discuss principles of promoting mutual relations between the two countries. Moreover, Chinese leaders have also refused cooperation in such fields as public health, sports and tourism, promotion of contacts between friendship associations and academies of sciences of the two countries, exchange of correspondents of the central papers and other proposals.

It should be pointed out that the Beijing leadership has never made any constructive proposals regarding these concerns. Chinese press, radio, television and other propaganda organs have made increasingly strong and evil slander and fabrications of facts against the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, against the domestic and foreign policies of the Soviet Union and against the Soviet people. Remarks made by the Beijing leaders in public or on secret occasions, in their meetings or talks with foreign activists are all characterized with opposition to the Soviet Union.

From time to time, China termed the anti-Soviet campaign they had pushed as a so-called "debate on principles." May I ask what is the difference between this ideological debate and malicious slander, abuse and provocations suffered by [words indistinct]?

Moreover, the Chinese leadership announced last April that the Soviet-China treaty of friendship, alliance and mutual cooperation would not be extended. In this connection, this treaty will become invalid this April. In view of the unbridled propaganda for this action taken by the Chinese leadership made by propaganda organs, this action can only be considered hostile. The Beijing leadership has gone as far as to pose a series of "initial conditions" at the talks between the Soviet Union and China that they finally agreed to attend. As is known to all, so-called "initial conditions" are brought up only when an attempt is being made to sabotage the talks or to postpone the talks indefinitely.

In short, frequent statements by the Beijing leadership on normalization of relations between the Soviet Union and China do not essentially conform to concrete actions taken by Chinese leaders.

In view of these facts, the current Beijing leadership simply does not want any solution of normalizing relations between the Soviet Union and China. They are instigating an anti-Soviet campaign, fanning a terrible clamour about "nonexistent threats from the Soviet Union," trying to turn China into a big military camp and artificially creating an atmosphere of being besieged in a fortress, an atmosphere of emergency.

Under such circumstances, they can easily create certain kinds of confusion and difficulty both at home and abroad and thus provide themselves with an explanation for frenziedly engaging in an armament race. Their armament race has swallowed nearly 40 percent of the state budget, which is actually one of the main reasons why the living standard of the Chinese people is still extremely low.

Opposition to the Soviet Union and militarist hysteria have provided the Chinese leaders many conveniences. They have the chance to carry on a power struggle, persecute their political opponents and those who have political opinions different from theirs, and cruelly suppress those who express dissatisfaction of any degree with the prevailing situation in China. All this has nothing in common with the fundamental interests of the Chinese people and with the national interests of China. It also demonstrates that the hostile policy against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries obstinately pushed by the Chinese leaders is one of great danger.

The Soviet Union, taking the principle of Lenin's proletarian internationalism as the only guidance and proceeding from the long term interests for both the Soviet and Chinese people and the interests for world socialism and for the anti-imperialism struggle, will unswervingly strive for the normalization of relations between the Soviet Union and China and the restoration of friendship between the people of the two countries.

ARTICLE COMMEMORATES SUN YAT-SEN, URGES FRIENDLY USSR-PRC TIES

LD121327 [Editorial Report] LD Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 12 March 1980 morning edition publishes on page 5 a 1,200-word article by Prof S. Tikhvinskiy, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and deputy chairman of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society Central Board, under the headline "The Chinese Revolutionary Democrat." The article is pegged to the 55th anniversary of the death of Sun Yat-sen, the "outstanding Chinese revolutionary democrat and great friend of the Soviet people." Tikhvinskiy outlines Sun Yat-sen's role as a revolutionary in China and notes his friendship with the Soviet Union, quoting at length from his last message to the USSR Central Executive Committee before his death, in which he expresses the hope that "the day will soon come when the USSR will welcome a friend and ally in a mighty, free China and that the two allies will march hand in hand in history in the great struggle for the liberation of the world's oppressed peoples." Tikhvinskiy then outlines the subsequent development of USSR-Chinese relations in the thirties and forties and states in conclusion:

"The friendship between the Soviet and Chinese peoples, which developed successfully during the PRC's first decade of existence, was subsequently seriously damaged, not through the fault of the Soviet side. Our two peoples' vital interests persistently dictate the need for good-neighborly relations between the neighbor countries, which would be in full accordance with the ideas and the desire of the great Chinese revolutionary democrat Sun Yat-sen."

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[illegible] 'COMMODORE PERRY'S SUCCESSORS'

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[illegible] 'Commodore Perry's Successors']

[illegible] the majority of Japanese the name of Commodore Matthew C. Perry is this day [illegible] symbol of national humiliation, [illegible] the policy of [illegible] and 'gunboat diplomacy.' [illegible] the first half of the 19th century the [illegible] of the American [illegible], [illegible] to [illegible] treaty [illegible] that country's ports.

After World War II the Japanese ruling circles [illegible] on the basis of defending their [illegible] interests and of combating the 'Communist threat,' Japan's ruling circles [illegible] that [illegible] they could not only [illegible] but [illegible] the actions of the [illegible] and [illegible] to interfere [illegible] in Japan's internal affairs.

But what of the latter-day [illegible] from across the ocean [illegible]? The answer to this question is not difficult to find from [illegible] of Japanese press materials devoted to the [illegible] of visits by high-ranking U.S. guests. And it must be said that there have been a lot of these visits recently. The very first weeks of the new year were marked [illegible] in Japan by a [illegible] of travelers of various ranks from Washington. The goal of all these overseas guests amounted to one thing: to force Tokyo to follow closely in the wake of Washington's current foreign policy course. The newspaper [illegible] stressed that the United States wants Japan to play a more active role in the strategy of 'exacerbating American-Soviet confrontation.' U.S. administration emissaries have used a wide range of 'arguments' here--from attempts to influence the Japanese government and public opinion through extreme rightwing nationalist circles and the military-industrial complex, to threats to curb sharply or even halt altogether Japanese exports to the United States.

The revolutionary events in Iran and Afghanistan were [illegible] by the White House [illegible] convenient pretext for [illegible] pressure. However, [illegible] the [illegible] U.S. [illegible] fundamentally new aspects in military cooperation with Japan [illegible] in outline. In first place, it is a question of Tokyo being forced into a [illegible] of its military-political course. Judging by the report presented to Congress by U.S. Defense Department chief Brown, the Japanese-American military-political alliance has finally discarded its 'defensive' mask and effectively become an aggressive alliance aimed against other countries, primarily the Soviet Union. Suffice it to recall in this connection the Pentagon chief's provocative trip to [illegible] Island, which adjoins Soviet territories. From being bilateral this alliance is moving toward becoming trilateral, with South Korea closely involved in the Washington-Tokyo axis. Finally, Japan is in point of fact being drawn into the imperialist NATO bloc. This is attested by the Japanese Government's agreement, contrary to well-known constitutional provisions, to include its naval forces in multilateral maneuvers being conducted by that bloc's members in the Pacific.

contrary to all the provisions of the Japanese Constitution, what is essentially a powerful modern army, the so-called "self-defense forces," has been created in the country.

The sphere of operation of joint Japanese-American [illegible] is expanding perceptibly. Thus during his visit to Tokyo Brown made it clear to the Japanese leaders that, in the event of "unforeseen circumstances," American forces and hardware could be transferred from military bases in Japan to the Persian Gulf and Middle East region without prior consultation. Some circles in Japan drew the necessary conclusions from this. For example, [illegible], a Foreign Ministry official, stated that in theory the Far East region could be deemed to cover the entire area where the Americans might threaten peace in the region proper. In this sense, the "professional diplomat" added, the Persian Gulf and the Near and Middle East regions can be considered part of the Far East.

In the light of recent events it is becoming clear, the newspaper AKAHATA wrote, that Japan is turning into a springboard for aggressive American policy, an instrument of interference in other countries' affairs not only in Asia but throughout the world. With Japan's direct assistance the United States is pushing the ASEAN countries onto the dangerous path of military preparations and confrontation with the neighboring states of Indochina. The Japanese press reports that the country's leaders reacted positively to the idea dreamed up in Washington of creating a kind of "international consortium" to "aid" Pakistan [illegible] to continue and step up interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs. It has also become fashionable of late both in Tokyo and in Washington to "play the China card." They [illegible] suggest that the United States and Japan would like to see Beijing as their partner in international adventures. These sinister plans fully coincide with the wishes of Beijing's [illegible], who are striving to overcome a profound internal crisis by "exporting external [illegible]."

However, it must be said that by no means everyone in Japan is expressing willingness to waive the country's national interests under pressure from Commodore Perry's successors. The Japanese Government's desire to join increasingly actively in the Washington administration's hegemonistic policy is arousing serious anxiety among wide public circles. The newspaper ASAHI, notably, complained that "all opposition parties note the danger of turning Japan into a link in the chain of U.S. world strategy." [illegible], deputy chairman of the Japanese Communist Party Central Committee, resolutely condemned Carter's "new doctrine" in the Japanese parliament. He demanded the abolition of the Japanese-American "security treaty", the disbanding of military blocs and the country's pursuit of a course of independence, nonalignment and neutrality. Japan's democratic circles which are opposing the country's militarization increasingly resolutely, are against following the harness with aggressive U.S. policy.

The country's progressive public is particularly actively opposing the anti-Soviet thrust which is becoming increasingly apparent in Japan's foreign policy under White House pressure. Indeed, for Japan such a course could mean undermining the extremely viable complex of multilateral Soviet-Japanese ties which have developed to date, which would be in the interests of neither the economic nor the long-term political interests of Japan.

[illegible] ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

[illegible] Moscow TASS in English [illegible] GMT [illegible] Mar 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, March [illegible], TASS--The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Shah Mohammad Dost arrived in Moscow today on a friendly visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

At the airport the guest was greeted by the USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Andrey Gromyko and other officials.

KARMAL DISCUSSES AFGHAN RELATIONS WITH PAKISTAN, WEST

[illegible] Moscow World Service in English [illegible] GMT [illegible] Mar 80 LD

[Text] Afghanistan's head of state, Babrak Karmal, said today that his country wanted to have good relations with neighboring Pakistan as well as with Western powers. He was meeting in Kabul with a delegation of International Association of Democratic Jurists. Afghanistan, he stressed, is the victim of a continuing international aggression launched from Pakistani soil. The President said that the United States and Saudi Arabia were financing the activities of about [illegible] armed mercenaries, harbored in some [illegible] camps in Pakistan. Simultaneously, Babrak Karmal went on, Western countries were trying to strangle Afghanistan economically [illegible] suspension of all aid programs. The President said that his country could not meet such a challenge without Soviet assistance and he expressed his deep gratitude to the Soviet Union.

AFGHANS [illegible]

[illegible] Moscow TASS in English [illegible] GMT [illegible] Mar 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, March [illegible], TASS--Meetings of the working people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan are being held these days in many provinces of the country. Workers, peasants, employees, intellectuals, clergymen, tribe elders unanimously declare their support for the aims of the April revolution and the measures being taken by the leadership of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan with a view of ensuring order, defending independence and national sovereignty of Afghanistan.

Speaking at a meeting of elders of a number of Pushtu tribes in the Paktia Province, Minister for Border Affairs and Tribes of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Faiz Mohammad has said that the Afghan people know well who are their friends and who are enemies. The working people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan together with the party and the government will undoubtedly thwart the conspiracy of U.S. imperialists, Chinese hegemonists and reactionary circles of Pakistan, he said. Forming a broad united national front under the guidance of the People's Democratic Party, they will give a resolute rebuff to the foes of free and independent Afghanistan.

Meetings were also held in the provinces of Herat, Parwan, Samangan, Nangarhar and many other provinces.

A meeting of students and teachers of the Kabul University have resolved [illegible] condemnation of plans of imperialism and its flunkeys.

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[illegible] the CIA of the United States and other Western special services [illegible] criminal plans against the people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, against its independence, territorial integrity and national sovereignty.

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[illegible] regions of Afghanistan have been affected by floods. Dozens of families have been left homeless in Kandahar Province in southern Afghanistan. Flooding [illegible] destroyed hundreds of houses. The administrative center, Kandahar, the country's second biggest city after Kabul, was also struck by the disaster.

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[illegible] PAPER [illegible] VIEWS ON AFGHANISTAN, KAMPUCHEA

[illegible] Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1700 GMT [illegible] Mar 80 LD

[Text] [illegible] propaganda today continued the commentary of the [illegible] paper [illegible] which openly [illegible] in the [illegible] in Kampuchea the situation in Kampuchea and Afghanistan is being distorted under the pretext of objectivity. The [illegible] paper notes that Belgrade continues to consider [illegible] the region and [illegible] of the countries of the nonaligned movement. Belgrade presents a [illegible] stance on the question of Afghanistan, the [illegible] paper stresses, and remains silent on the aggression of the United States and China which attempting to turn the nonaligned countries against the Soviet Union and Afghanistan. In the opinion of the [illegible] paper, this is precisely the aim of the Yugoslav foreign minister's initiative on calling a conference of nonaligned countries to discuss the so-called Afghanistan question.

CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES VOTERS IN BUCHAREST

LD022108 Moscow TASS in English 2 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Bucharest, 2 March--Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of Romania, has spoken at a meeting with voters in Bucharest where he has been nominated as candidate deputy to the Romania's Grand National Assembly. The elections will take place on 9 March.

He dwelt in particular that in the forthcoming [illegible] period Romania will rapidly develop its industry and raw-material and energy base and achieve a considerable increase in agricultural output.

ANNIVERSARY OF FIRST DEMOCRATIC ROMANIAN GOVERNMENT NOTED

LD031151 Moscow in Romanian to Romania 1500 GMT 1 Mar 80 LD

[Vladimir Ilin commentary on the 35th anniversary of the "first truly democratic government" in Romania]

[Excerpts] Recalling the years when the first democratic government in Romania's history began its activities, we must mention that it was the period when new relations were established between our countries. Consistently supporting the independence of the Romanian people, the Soviet Union gave an energetic rebuff to the imperialists' attempts to interfere. The presence of Soviet troops on Romania's territory was of great importance for the peaceful development of the revolution and for preventing a civil war. The policy of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union followed by the Petru Groza government considerably consolidated Romania's position in the international arena. In February 1946 the Western countries were compelled to recognize the democratic Romanian government. Due to the Soviet Union's persevering efforts, the Anglo-American version of the peace treaty, [illegible] for Romania was thwarted. The Soviet Union, which at the time had itself considerable economic difficulties, gave the Romanian people fraternal aid to recover from the post-war ruin and to normalize peaceful life, in rebuilding the national economy and training qualified cadres. The first treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance signed in February 1948 consolidated even further the sovereignty of the young Romanian state; it laid the foundations for deepening and expanding Soviet-Romanian relations on the basis of the principles of full equality of rights and mutual advantage.

These principles were developed in the new Soviet-Romanian treaty of 1970. The years that have elapsed have convincingly demonstrated that the policy of close and fraternal cooperation meets the vital interests of the Soviet and Romanian peoples. Our states are successfully cooperating at both a bilateral and multilateral level, within the framework of CEMA and of the Warsaw Pact, whose 30th anniversary we will celebrate in May of this year.

The Soviet people follow with great satisfaction the Romanian people's successes in building the developed socialist society. These are the results of the devoted work of the workers, peasants and intellectuals of the Socialist Republic of Romania, combined with the fruitful cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal states members of the socialist community. This cooperation extends to the various aspects of political and social life, economy, culture and of strengthening the defense potential. It helps solve more efficiently the great tasks facing our peoples.

In his recent speech in Warsaw, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev stressed that the past decade was characterized by the development and continuous enrichment of the cooperation among the socialist countries. This cooperation is a strong activating factor for the development of each of the fraternal countries. It also constitutes the [illegible] guarantee for their advancement.

In conclusion, the commentator writes: On the 40th anniversary of the establishment of the first democratic government in Romania's history, the Soviet people wish the Romanian people new successes in building developed socialism, and express their conviction that the bases of the fruitful many-sided bilateral relations will further serve the interests of both our states, and of the entire socialist community.

PATOLICHEV MEETS POLISH FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER

[illegible] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 May 85 Morning Edition p 4 [illegible]

[TASS report: "Meeting of Ministers"]

[Text] Talks have taken place between USSR Foreign Trade Minister N.S. Patolichev and Polish Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy Minister T. Nestorowicz.

They discussed questions of the further development of trade and economic links between the two countries.

CPCZ'S HAVLIN DISCUSSES CULTURAL LINKS WITH USSR

[illegible] Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 4 May 85 p 1 [illegible]

[Correspondent interview with Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee: "Ideals of Fraternity"]

[Excerpts] A Czechoslovak delegation headed by J. Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, left Moscow for home 3 March.

Before leaving, Havlin gave an interview to our correspondent.

[Havlin] The Czechoslovak culture days were a fraternal meeting with Soviet people and a demonstration of close Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship and our indestructible unity.

The fact that our fraternal visit to the Soviet Union has taken place in the year in which we are marking the 40th anniversary of our motherland's liberation by the Soviet Army and the 115th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birth fills us with great joy, legitimate pride and happiness.

The 40 years of people's power which have elapsed [illegible] show that the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army is one of the most important milestones in the history of the Czechoslovak peoples. Our freedom [illegible] a new epoch of development, the epoch of building a socialist society.

We shall always retain a feeling of boundless gratitude to the Soviet Union and its heroic people for liberation from the [illegible] which German fascism was preparing for us in its great-power plans. The people's restored right to decide their destiny independently is [illegible] linked in our hearts with the red banner of freedom and with the heroism of the Soviet people who paid the highest price--their lives--for that freedom.

During these days we wanted to show the Soviet people that the seeds of freedom sown in Czechoslovakia in 1945 have yielded a good harvest for Czechoslovak culture too. [illegible] is an integral part of our national wealth, of our joys and concerns. We were sincerely gladdened by the cordial reception accorded to our art in the USSR. This reception strengthens the conviction that the development of Czechoslovak culture is following the correct path.

We shall never forget the truly internationalist help which Soviet culture constantly gives in the process of the development of socialism in the CSSR.

Reciprocal cultural contacts between the Czechoslovak and Soviet peoples are growing into lasting fraternal cooperation. Every achievement in cultural building becomes our common property and pride. [illegible] Soviet culture is [illegible] an inexhaustible source of knowledge, where the reader and [illegible] answers to the basic, vital questions and problems and from where he draws firm confidence in his present and future. For us, Soviet culture is a reliable beacon on the path of life, and our people have repeatedly been convinced of that. Naturally, our people are aware that cooperation with the USSR, as well as multifaceted ties with other countries, can only develop on condition that the earth remains a planet of true peace. Like millions of working people in all countries, we understand that mankind's future is guaranteed by peaceful cooperation, not confrontation; by world coexistence, not war.

Our people are proud that, together with the Soviet Union and all the socialist countries and people of good will throughout the world, they are following the Leninist course of peace and cooperation.

This path, which has absorbed [illegible] international experience in socialist building, has a reliable guide--the peace program proclaimed by the CPSU. Our parties are rightly proud of its results. Where over the centuries enmity between peoples was cultivated and hate flared up we have been able to sow the seeds of friendship and they have produced abundant [illegible]. Our parties' cooperation, in accordance with our countries' national and state interests, [illegible] the further flourishing of the building of peace on earth, implementing in practice the great ideals of the international workers fraternity.

The CSSR Culture Festival in the USSR took place in a complex international atmosphere. The U.S. administration has virtually embarked on a cold war path, [illegible] threats and adventurism to the "political principle." In these circumstances the Czechoslovak people demonstrated, with the culture festival, not only their participation in the universal struggle for peace but also the firmness of our Marxist-Leninist principles of internationalism.

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[illegible] OF NORWEGIAN-SOVIET TENSION

LD[illegible] Moscow in Finnish to Finland 1630 GMT 11 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Vitaliy [illegible], IZVESTIYA political observer, appeared on the news program of Soviet television yesterday. He touched on some questions concerning Soviet-Norwegian relations. It should be interesting for our listeners to see how these questions are illustrated in the Soviet Union. We will now hear Vitaliy [illegible]'s talk from a recording.

Good evening, comrades. Norway is our northern neighbor and it is particularly important for neighbors to maintain good mutual relations, began IZVESTIYA political observer Vitaliy [illegible] in his television appearance. He continued: The Soviet people have always viewed this small country with great respect. Many Norwegians remember with respect the Soviet soldiers who in 1944 liberated northern Norway from the Hitlerite occupiers.

Why, then, are things not right in our relations? Why is it that in Norway's neighboring country, Finland, people are also following with concern events taking place on Norwegian territory? American bombers are flying over Norway, and the blue surface of the fjords is being cut by ships with U.S. marines on board. The big NATO military exercises which have begun in Norway are taking place in the immediate vicinity of the Soviet border. At the same time Washington is exerting increasing pressure on Norway, striving to build on its territory so-called depots for American weapons. Thus a new, serious step would be taken on the path leading to the formation of U.S. military bases in Norway, which again would create a threat to stability in this area and be completely in conflict with the traditional principle of Norwegian policy that no foreign bases can be built on its territory.

Excuse me, I would like to remind you that you are listening to a talk given by Vitaliy [illegible], IZVESTIYA political observer, on Soviet television. He continues.

Together with other Soviet journalists I had the opportunity recently to visit Norway in connection with an international meeting of journalists there. The participants attended a reception given by Norwegian Foreign Minister Frydenlund. Replying to our questions, he said that his government continues to strive for the normalization of relations with the Soviet Union and said that Norway's foreign policy will not change; this seems to be sound thinking.

But then how should we view what American journalists, well-informed on Norwegian policy, are writing? I have in front of me now the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE of 21 February. In a dispatch from Oslo [illegible] writes that Norway is becoming increasingly firmly linked with NATO's war machinery. He recalls the possibility that U.S. nuclear weapons will be brought onto Norwegian territory. Can we ignore such a statement? Of course not. This is why the Soviet press notes the danger to peace in northern Europe created by the present activities of the United States in Norway.

Regarding the Norwegians themselves, it emerged in discussions with the Soviet journalists that the Norwegian people want peace; they want tranquillity and good neighborliness with the Soviet Union. Thus it should be in accordance with the spirit and letter of the Helsinki Final Act.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[Article by Candidate of Historical Sciences [illegible], entitled under the rubric "In the Course of the Ideological Struggle": "False Words from the Vatican"]

[Text] The minds and hearts of all honest people of the world are increasingly conquered by the ideas of socialism. Against the background of the decrepit world of capitalism, which gave rise to the monstrous consumer society with its harshness, greed, egoism and manipulation of people's consciousness, the advantages of real socialism, which has implemented the best humanitarian ideals of mankind, are increasingly evident.

The influence of the ideas of socialism is now manifested even in the religious form of social awareness. Man's progress has forced the theologians to "rediscover" early Christianity, with its ideals of the equality of the "children of God" and condemnation of violence and human oppression. The ideas of Christian socialism developed in [illegible] religious guise and once anathematized by the church are being professed and reworked with respect to the new conditions and are being preached by theologians of various Christian churches. Anathemas are receding into the past, for life itself has shown their groundlessness. They are being replaced by a more refined, more subtle "religion of [illegible]" by Christian socialism, rightly assessed by V. I. Lenin as the worst type and worst distortion of socialism. Only in this form, in the form of Christian socialism, can religion prolong its existence, spiritually enslaving people under the attractive mask of champion of spiritual freedom. Of course, politically, the supporters of Christian socialism adopt different positions--from clerical anticommunism and overt support of the capitalist system, to sincere loyalty to the socialist system, to calls in the name of religious ideals to support the masses' revolutionary struggle to throw off the yoke of capital (the "theology of revolution"). But on the world religious plane the aim of Christian socialism is clear: to strengthen and assert a religious perception of and attitude to the world.

The [illegible] toward the ideas of Christian socialism has been clearly outlined in present-day Catholicism, whose adherents live in countries with different sociopolitical systems. It is characteristic that in the Latin American countries where, according to forecasts, half the entire world's Catholics will live in the year 2000, there has arisen the "theology of liberation," and a section of the clergy opposes capitalism as being to blame for people's hunger, poverty, oppression and lack of rights. The Latin American bishops call on Catholics and all people of good will to build a "civilization of love." In the modern Vatican's official ideology the church is presented as the champion of peace and justice, the upholder of truth and love bequeathed by the Christ of the Gospels. Pope John Paul II, head of the Catholic Church, has frequently urged journalists to serve truth and mutual understanding and cooperation among all people of good will. In his policy encyclical "Redemptor Hominis" ("Man's Redeemer," March 1979) the pope opposed the wave of violence, hostility and hatred threatening man's very existence. Renunciation of the former intolerance toward those of other faiths is based on this encyclical's proposition that Christ is somehow present in "every person in the world."

The calls to build a "civilization of love" together with all people of good will and to display sincere concern for man's lawful rights and for everything which promotes the spiritual growth and all-round development of the individual, church figures believe, gives considerably greater chances of allaying the acute crisis of religion than the former calls for "crusades" against communism. [paragraph continues]

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The point at issue is the second general agreement concluded between Soviet foreign trade organizations and the Italian Montedison concern in the field of the chemical industry.

The agreement covers the whole of the new decade. The sum of the contracts to be concluded in accordance with the general agreement will be nearly 500 million dollars. It is planned to supply the USSR with seven chemicals production plants from Italy, and supply Italy with diverse chemical products from the USSR. As the CORRIERE DELLA SERA notes today, the new contracts will ensure employment for a large contingent of Italian working people employed at mechanical and electrical engineering mills.

It is pointed out in this connection here that trade-economic cooperation between the two countries is of a long term stable character, and is developing at a good rate. A fresh impetus to the deepening of their mutually beneficial ties was the agreement signed in Rome in October 1979 on economic cooperation between the USSR and Italy for the period of 1980-85 and the protocol on the long-term program for deepening economic and industrial cooperation between the two countries. It is precisely these documents, which were then approved at the government level, that made it possible to conclude the present agreement to the mutual satisfaction of the sides.

"The first general agreement of 1975 between our firm and Soviet foreign trade organizations has undoubtedly produced positive results for the chemical industries of our two countries, President of Montedison Giuseppe Medici told a TASS correspondent. In the new agreement, which will be in effect throughout the eighties we have set clear and reliable principles for a further development of our relations in the field of economy and technology. I will point to the great significance, which we on our side, attach to cooperation with the USSR in the field of technology and research."

The president of Montedison expressed confidence that the successfully developing ties between the two sides in the field of the chemical industry will be of much benefit for the broadening of trade-economic, industrial and technological cooperation as a whole between the Soviet Union and Italy.

NORDIC

TV AGREEMENT WITH FINLAND--A protocol has been signed in Helsinki providing for cooperation between Finnish broadcasting authorities and the USSR Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting. It is proposed to exchange films and broadcasts, produce joint programs and organize coverage of the Olympic games in Moscow. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 13 May 80 LD]

REPORTAGE, COMMENTARY ON IRANIAN PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS

First Stage

LD140955 Moscow TASS in English 0915 GMT 14 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Tehran, March 14, TASS--The first stage of parliamentary elections is being held in Iran today. Large groups of Iranians started thronging since the morning to almost 12,000 polling stations. They are to elect 270 deputies out of more than 3,500 candidates nominated by political parties, public and religious organizations.

The "Guards of the Islamic Revolution", the police and gendarmery are heavily patrolling inhabited localities, particularly near the polling places. Some military units have been alerted in case of provocative sallies by counterrevolutionaries. By a decision of the Ministry of the Interior, polling was postponed in a number of cities--Sanandaj, [illegible], Saqqez, [illegible] and [illegible]--owing to an [illegible] situation.

Bani-Sadr Message

LD131659 Moscow TASS in English 1553 GMT 13 Mar 80 LD

["Bani-Sadr's Message"--TASS headline]

[Text] Tehran, March 13, TASS--In connection with the coming March 14 general elections, the president of Iran Abolhasan Bani-Sadr has addressed a message to the Iranian people. He declared for formation of a single parliament that would coordinate its actions with actions of the president. Bani-Sadr has said that there are certain "weak sides" in activities of the Islamic Revolutionary Council, which manifest themselves in the council's adopting unsteady and vague decisions. And if decisions are taken at all, things do not come to their realization. All this, the president stressed, leads to discontent everywhere and entails the appearance of scores of "decision making centres" which consider themselves independent from the state organs of power. In this connection, the president of Iran urged the people to elect such a parliament which would be able to control the political life in the country and would become a base of resolute struggle against numerous "decision making centres". Otherwise, the Parliament will become the venue of conflicting activities of these groupings.

National Alert

LD131529 Moscow TASS in English 1245 GMT 13 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Tehran, March 13, TASS--A spokesman for the Iranian Ministry of the Interior said that the country's armed and security forces have been alerted in connection with the parliamentary elections scheduled to be held on March 14. This measure has been taken for ensuring order during the elections as well as for thwarting possible provocative sorties by counter-revolutionary forces. He also said that the parliamentary elections in Sanandaj, the centre of Iranian Kurdistan, will be held at a later date when the situation in that city is back to normal.

Leontyev Commentary

LD111915 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1530 GMT 11 Mar 80

[[illegible] Leontyev commentary]

[Text] The parliamentary elections are an important event in Iran's current political life. Since it marks the declaration of a republican system following its endorsement in referendum, it is a stage in the progress of new Iran, whose people have carried out an anti-imperialist and national liberation revolution resulting in the crushing of the detested shah's regime.

It should be noted that preparations for the elections are taking place under complicated circumstances, coupled with pressures from U.S. imperialism on the country's progressive forces. In a message to the Iranian people Ayatollah Khomeyni stressed that supporters of the shah's regime and, above all, U.S. elements, have started an extensive propaganda campaign aimed at placing their own men in the national assembly. As you know the U.S. imperialists had placed their own men in the shah's Majlis and these men helped Iran's previous ruler implement a policy favoring U.S. imperialism and contrary to the interests of the Iranian nation. Today, too, the U.S. imperialists want the Iranian national assembly to be like it was before. Since the Iranian people, who overthrew the shah's regime and gave a knockout blow to imperialism's position, are firmly determined to continue their struggle, there are those on the other side of the ocean who are strongly threatening and insulting Iran. For instance, President Carter recently announced that the United States can make extensive use of various economic, political and military methods to pressure Iran. Democratic [illegible] Senator, speaking in the U.S. Senate, has called on the United States to immediately sever relations with Iran and to isolate it economically and diplomatically on a world scale. Now that preparations for the national assembly elections in Iran are underway, [illegible] has called for the expulsion of Iranian diplomats from the United States and the imposition of fresh [additional] economic sanctions on Iran.

Of course it is these corrupt elements that will help U.S. imperialism achieve its goals. Ayatollah Khomeyni, in his message to the Iranian people, has warned against attempts by these elements to infiltrate the national assembly.

Now that the Iranian people have achieved brilliant victories through their revolution, the possibilities of the execution of the imperialists' objectives against Iran have greatly decreased and, at the same time, the strength of the Iranian progressive forces in defending the gains of the revolution and in multiplying these gains has greatly increased.

IZVESTIYA Dispatch

PM111555 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Mar 80 p 5 PM

[TASS correspondent [illegible] "Letter From Tehran": "Before Parliamentary Elections"]

[Text] In the year which has elapsed since the armed February uprising in Tehran which put an end to the 2,500 years of rule by autocratic Shahs, it may be said that millions of Iranians have become used to polling booths, election slogans, placards and proclamations painted on the walls of the houses. [paragraph continues]

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USTINOV RECEIVES VISITING ETHIOPIAN OFFICIAL DELEGATION

LD111445 Moscow TASS in English 1301 GMT 11 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 11, TASS--Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of defense of the USSR, today received Addis Tedla, member of the Standing Committee of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia and vice chairman of the Supreme Council for the Nation-wide Revolutionary Campaign of Development and Central Planning, who is now visiting in the Soviet Union. They discussed questions of mutual interest in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Marshal of the Soviet Union Nikolay Ogarkov, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the USSR and first deputy defense minister of the USSR, and General of the Army Yepishev, chief of the Main Political Administration of the Soviet Army and Navy, took part in the talk.

[illegible], the ambassador of Socialist Ethiopia to the USSR, was present at the meeting.

ETHIOPIA MAKES PROGRESS IN CREATING WORKING PEOPLE'S PARTY

LD121315 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Mar 80 p 4 LD

[Correspondent L. Sergin dispatch: "Following the Revolutionary Path"]

[Text] Addis Ababa, March--By the Ethiopian calendar we are now in the sixth month of the year--Yekatit--which, if you compare it with the European calendar, comprises part of February and the first 10 days of March. This month is particularly significant in recent Ethiopian history, since it was during Yekatit 6 years ago that the people's masses began demonstrating against the corrupt feudal and capitalist regime. The sparks of Yekatit kindled the flame which ended the feudalists' power, the dominance of foreign capital and the entire former exploiter system.

The country's advance along the revolutionary path in the intervening 6 years has been marked by important sociopolitical transformations reflecting Ethiopia's socialist orientation. For the future it is planned to implement big new plans for expanding industrial potential, developing cooperatives in rural areas, eliminating that heavy legacy from the past--mass illiteracy--and achieving a general upsurge in the country. In order to implement them, the motherland must be safeguarded from the encroachments of internal and external enemies. All this requires that the revolutionary forces be further rallied and their leading role in society strengthened. The decision to create a commission for the organization of a party of Ethiopia's working people taken by the military revolutionary authorities in December last year is in conformity with that task.

The declaration on the establishment of the commission states that the Ethiopian revolution's aim can only be achieved under the leadership of a closely-rallied party of the working people armed with Marxist-Leninist theory.

The question of creating a vanguard party leading a broad antifeudal and anti-imperialist front was raised back in 1976 in the program of the national democratic revolution. The military revolutionary regime, which right from the start headed the people's movement, did a great deal to expand and strengthen the revolution's base and to mobilize the working people in the cities and in rural areas to fulfill its tasks. [paragraph continues]

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REPORT ON SOVIET ROLE IN BOGOTA EMBASSY SEIZURE DENIED

PM131505 Moscow in German to Austria 1700 GMT 13 Mar 80 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, everyone knows the old story of an old lady on a streetcar who thought a man near her looked suspicious; she immediately held him by the hand and yelled: "Pickpocket!" When the passengers looked they saw that the lady herself had her hand in the alleged thief's pocket.

Something similar happened a while ago to the Austrian Radio-Television Broadcasting Company and [ORF] detectives when they thought they had caught Moscow by the hand in Colombia. Surely you have heard recently that a group of armed people there took some ambassadors and embassy personnel of various countries hostage during a reception in the Dominican Embassy. The diplomats of the socialist countries, ORF detectives reported, had left the embassy shortly before. Surely they knew about this coup long in advance, the ORF commentator maintained. This also makes it clear that Moscow's hand must be to blame for the entire affair. Yet many press agencies reported that the representatives of the socialist countries had just made a brief courtesy call on the Dominican Embassy, only to proceed from there to the GDR Embassy where a reception was held at the same time.

In Moscow, LITERATURNAYA GAZETA wrote about this ORF "blind" case: The ORF reporters and commentators pretended that they had not read the report which stated in black and white that seven ambassadors from NATO countries who had been invited to attend the reception at the Dominican Embassy were not present at the time of the raid either. Some had already left, others had not even attended. The fact that they did not even attend indicates that NATO had a hand in the game. We could well help the news fabricators of Vienna Radio out of their dilemma with a few fantastic versions: NATO and Moscow acted in collusion to seize the ambassadors of Third World countries and to split the summit. Or NATO wanted to have the representatives of the socialist countries abducted, or vice versa, but they had hired the same people for their plan and now are stuck with the mess, and so on and so forth.

The lady in the streetcar just made a fool of herself. For people who like to look for a strange hand everywhere such practices may well take a much worse turn, as LITERATURNAYA writes, perhaps even with a law suit, since Austrian radio law obligates the ORF to broadcast truthful reports only.

PARTY WORKERS' DELEGATION COMPLETES VISIT TO CUBA

LD111327 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Mar 80 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--A delegation of CPSU party workers headed by I.S. Gustov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, was in Cuba from 23 February through 2 March in accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the Communist Party of Cuba (PCC).

It familiarized itself with the experience of the work of the PCC control and auditing organs.

The delegation was received by J. Almeida Bosque, member of the PCC Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the PCC National Control and Auditing Committee.

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BELORUSSIAN SUPREME SOVIET, GOVERNMENT, [illegible]

[illegible] Domestic Service in Russian [illegible] GMT [illegible] Mar 77 [illegible]

[Text] The first session of the newly elected Belorussian Supreme Soviet of [illegible] today in Minsk. Organizational questions have been considered. Deputies elected a credentials commission [illegible] standing commissions of the highest organ of state power in the republic.

A Council of Ministers of the Belorussian SSR was formed. On the proposal of Comrade Masherov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, [illegible] was again approved head of the republic's government.

A presidium of the republic's Supreme Soviet was elected. [illegible] was chosen its chairman [illegible].

Deputies today began discussion of the question of the efficient use of [illegible] in the republic.

[illegible] OBKOM [illegible]

[illegible] SOVETSKAYA [illegible] in Russian [illegible] Mar 77 p 1 [illegible]

[illegible] Report: "In Light of Important Tasks" [illegible] Obkom Plenum

[illegible] Obkom plenum has been held. It discussed the [illegible] party organization's tasks in the light of the [illegible] Central Committee plenum [illegible] the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On measures for the further specialization of agricultural production and the development of viticulture and wine production in the [illegible] SSR."

The report was delivered by [illegible], first secretary of the [illegible] Obkom.

An organizational question was also considered. [illegible] was released from his duties as secretary and buro member of the [illegible] Obkom.

[illegible] was elected secretary and buro member of the [illegible] Obkom.

[illegible] CRITICIZED [illegible]

[illegible] Editorial report [illegible] SOVETSKAYA [illegible] in Russian on [illegible] March 1977 carries on page [illegible] a [illegible]-word unattributed report entitled "[illegible] Central Committee." The report is an account of the Central Committee's discussion of "the misdeeds of Comrade [illegible], chief of the [illegible] administration for [illegible] construction." The report says that the discussion was prompted by correspondence about [illegible] "unseemly actions." It goes on to enumerate [illegible] misdeeds: [illegible]. The report then goes on to list the administration's [illegible] in 1976.

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INDUSTRIAL PERFORMANCE FIGURES FOR JANUARY-FEBRUARY

LD[illegible] Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 11 [signed to press [illegible] Mar 80] p 1 LD

[Central Statistical Administration "Statistical Summary": "USSR Industry in January-February 1980"]

[TEXT] The EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA editorial office has received from the USSR Central Statistical Administration the following figures on the results of the work of industry in January-February 1980.

The volume of industrial production in January-February 1980 as against the corresponding period last year rose [illegible] percent.

Labor productivity increased [illegible] percent over the same period.

The January-February output sales plan was fulfilled by 101 percent. The plan was fulfilled by all the union republics and the majority of industrial ministries.

For individual ministries the fulfillment of the plan for the total volume of output and production and labor productivity growth rates were:

All-union and union-republic ministries and department	Percentage fulfillment of January-February plan for output volume	January-February 1980 as percentage of January-February 1979	
		Production volume	Labor productivity
Power and electrification	100.4	107	104
Petroleum industry	100.1	104	107
Petroleum refining and petrochemical industry	100.6	108	108
Gas industry	102	108	107
Coal industry	98	100.6	99
Ferrous metallurgy	99.6	101	104
Nonferrous metallurgy	100.3	107	107
Chemical industry	101	112	110
Power machine building	101	99.1	97
Heavy and transport machine building	99	107	102
Electrical equipment industry	100.4	106	106
Chemical and petroleum machine building	100	107	106
Machine tool and tool building industry	101	107	106

Instrument making, automation equipment and control systems	101	112	108
Automotive industry	100.7	109	107
Tractor and agricultural machine building	102	105	111
Machine building for live-stock raising and feed production	104	111	108
Construction, road and municipal machine building	100	107	107
Machine building for the light and food industry and domestic appliances	101	104	104
Timber and woodworking industry	100.4	105	106
Pulp and paper industry	99	106	104
Construction			
Material industry	101	110	105
Light industry	100.3	104	107
Food industry	102	107	103
Meat and dairy industry	101	106	107
Fish industry	107	111	111
Procurement	100	104	103
Medical industry	100.9	110	104
Main administration of the microbiological industry	101	111	107

The figures for the union republics (including industry of union subordination) are cited below.

	Percentage of fulfillment of January-February plan for output volume	January-February 1980 as percentage of January-February 1979 for production volume
RSFSR	101	107
Ukrainian SSR	100.9	104
Belorussian SSR	102	106
Uzbek SSR	102	105
Kazakh SSR	100.9	104
Georgian SSR	101	107
Azerbaijan SSR	102	109
Lithuanian SSR	103	105
Moldavian SSR	100	116
Latvian SSR	102	111
Kirgiz SSR	101	106
Tadzhik SSR	101	107
Armenian SSR	102	103
Turkmen SSR	102	104
Estonian SSR	101	109

The production of the most important types of output was:

(Union Total)

	In February 1980	In January-February 1980	January-February 1980 as percentage of January-February 1979
Electricity--billion kilowatt-hours	111	227	102
Petroleum (including gas condensate)--million tons	47.1	97.4	101
Gas--billion cubic meters	35.9	73.6	108
Coal--million tons	59.7	121	100.7
Pig iron--million tons	8.9	18.1	97
Steel--million tons	12.1	25.0	99
Rolled ferrous metal (finished)--million tons	8.6	17.7	98
Steel pipes--million tons	1.5	3.0	97
Iron ore--million tons	19.1	39.4	101
Mineral fertilizers (in standard units)--million tons	8.4	17.3	107
Chemical plant protection agents (in standard units)--thousand tons	47.3	92.8	107
Sulfuric acid--million tons	1.9	3.9	102
Caustic soda--thousand tons	237	487	107
Synthetic resins and plastics--thousand tons	291	577	111
Chemical fibers and yarns--thousand tons	89.6	184	111
Automobile tires--million	5.4	10.7	104
AC electric motors--million kilowatts	3.4	7.0	100.9
Metal cutting machine tools--million rubles	154	305	105
Including those with numerical program control--units	597	1603	113
Forging and pressing machines--million rubles	34.1	69.8	118
Instruments, means of automation and spare parts--million rubles	430	858	110
Computer equipment facilities and spare parts--million rubles	448	873	117
Petroleum apparatus--million rubles	17.5	35.0	111
Chemical equipment and spare parts--million rubles	59.7	117	100
Manufacturing equipment and spare parts for the light and food industry--million rubles	128	254	103
Mainline diesel locomotives--thousand horsepower	590	1135	94

Mainline electric locomotives--thousand horsepower	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mainline freight cars--thousands	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Motor vehicles--thousands	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
including:			
trucks	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
passenger cars	111	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tractors--thousands	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Agricultural machinery--million rubles	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Machinery for livestock raising and fodder production--million rubles	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grain harvesting combines--thousands	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Excavators--thousands	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commercial timber (excluding small timber procurers)--million cubic meters	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pulp--thousand tons	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Paper--thousand tons	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cement--million tons	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Precast ferroconcrete (excluding output from subsidiary enterprises)--million cubic meters of articles	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Slate--million standard tiles	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Textiles of all types--million square meters	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Knitted underwear and outerwear--million articles	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leather footwear--million pairs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Meat (from state raw material stocks)--thousand tons	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sausage articles--thousand tons	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter (from state raw material stocks)--thousand tons	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Whole milk products in milk equivalent (from state raw material stocks)--million tons	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dried milk and cream (including whole milk substitutes)--thousand tons	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Margarine products--thousand tons	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vegetable oil from state raw material stocks--thousand tons	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mixed feed at state industrial enterprises--million tons	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clocks and watches--millions	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
China, earthenware and enamel ware--million rubles	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Radio receivers and radio gramophones--thousands	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Television sets--thousand units	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Including color sets	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Refrigerators--thousand units	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Washing machines--thousand units	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Motor cycles and motor scooters--thousands	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Furniture--million rubles	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Commentary on Summary

The USSR Central Statistical Administration has summed up the results of industry's work for January-February. As is evident from the summary, the country's industry as a whole successfully completed the fulfillment of the 2-month plan. The planned volume of industrial output sales was exceeded by [illegible] percent. The plan for this indicator was overfulfilled by all the union republics and the majority of industrial ministries. Since the beginning of the year a considerable quantity of above-plan gas and equipment [illegible] and chemical fibers, automobile tires, instruments, means of automation and computer equipment, chemical equipment, petroleum equipment, trucks and passenger cars, tractors, agricultural machinery, consumer goods, linen textiles, [illegible] materials, refrigerators and food products produced.

Overall industrial production increased [illegible] percent compared with January-February last year instead of the plan's [illegible] percent while labor productivity in industry rose [illegible] percent over this period against a plan target of [illegible] percent.

Higher production and labor productivity growth rates were achieved in the gas, petroleum refining, chemical and petrochemical industries, machine building, radio-electronics, automobile building, machine building for livestock raising and fodder production, and [illegible] of the fishing and medical industries, and among the union republics higher rates were achieved in the RSFSR, Belorussia, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Lithuania, Moldavia, Latvia, Kirghizia, Armenia and Estonia.

The scale of consumer goods production increased substantially. In the first 2 months of this year alone [illegible]-plan consumer goods worth over [illegible] million rubles were produced. Consumer goods production increased [illegible] percent in light industry, [illegible] percent in the [illegible] and [illegible] industry, [illegible] percent in the meat and dairy industry and [illegible] percent in the fish industry.

At the same time a number of sectors have allowed a certain lag in fulfilling the [illegible] targets since the first months of the year. The January-February plan for output sales, labor productivity growth and the production of the most important types of output was underfulfilled by the enterprises and associations in ferrous metallurgy and the coal and [illegible] industries.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

The [illegible] stage of the socialist competition [illegible] a fitting welcome to the [illegible] [illegible] and the struggle to fulfill [illegible] and pledges [illegible] [illegible] the targets for the concluding year of the [illegible] Plan and to create a good basis for [illegible] start to the [illegible] Plan.

CPSU, GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION ON [illegible] COMPETITION RESULTS

[illegible] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian [illegible]

[Unattributed report: "In the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee have examined the results of all-union socialist competition among union and autonomous republics, krays, oblasts, cities, autonomous okrugs, city and rural rayons and associations, enterprises, organizations and institutions, [illegible] and [illegible] collectives [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] fulfill the [illegible] State Plan for the USSR's economic and social development. The resolution adopted notes that the Soviet people, implementing [illegible] Congress decisions, have achieved further growth in [illegible]. The people's material and cultural living standards continued to rise.

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee declared the following winners and awarded CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee challenge red banners for the achievement of high results in all-union socialist competition and successful fulfillment of the [illegible] economic and social development plan:

Union Republics:

The Belorussian SSR
The Uzbek SSR
The Kazakh SSR
The Georgian SSR
The Lithuanian SSR
The Moldavian SSR
The Latvian SSR
The Armenian SSR

Autonomous Republics, Krays and Oblasts

In the RSFSR: [illegible] ASSR, [illegible] Kray, [illegible] Kray, [illegible] Oblast, [illegible] Oblast, Leningrad City, Leningradskaya Oblast, Moscow City, [illegible] Oblast, [illegible] Oblast, [illegible] Oblast, [illegible] Oblast, [illegible] Oblast, [illegible] Oblast, [illegible] Oblast.

In the Ukrainian SSR: [illegible] Oblast, [illegible] Oblast, [illegible] Oblast, [illegible] Oblast, [illegible] Oblast, [illegible] Oblast.

In the Belorussian SSR: [illegible] Oblast, [illegible] Oblast.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

The [illegible] Communist Party Central Committee, party [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] and [illegible], the AUCCTU, ministries and departments, union republic councils of ministers, party, trade union and Komsomol organizations and economic leaders are to [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] toward the further development of the movement for a communist attitude to labor, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] of the country.

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee congratulate the working people of republics, krays, oblasts, cities, rayons and enterprises [illegible] the [illegible], [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] in industry, construction, transport, agriculture and other sectors for [illegible] in the all-union socialist competition, and express [illegible] confidence that the party [illegible] and the [illegible] [illegible] and the intelligentsia, implementing the [illegible] decisions of the 25th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum, will [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible], socialist competition [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] and [illegible] quality, and will [illegible] all their strength, knowledge and experience [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] of V.I. Lenin's birth with new labor achievements and successfully fulfill the 1980 plans and pledges and the 10th Five-Year Plan targets.

[illegible] [illegible] of collectives awarded CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee challenge red banners is published in PRAVDA, republics, krays and other [illegible].

REPRESENTATIVE SCALE OF MACHINE-BUILDING INNOVATION SET

[illegible] [illegible] PRAVDA in Russian 6 Feb 80 p 1

[Editorial: "In the Vanguard of Technical Progress"]

[Text] Machine building is rightly called the key sector of the economy. It largely determines the rate of technical re-equipment of other sectors, the growth of labor productivity and the level of output quality.

[illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out at the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum, "And yet the accelerated development of [illegible] is an important condition for technical progress throughout the national economy...."

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On the Further Development of Machine Building in 1976-1980" was adopted more than [illegible] months ago. This document, drawing on the basis of the 25th party congress decisions, includes a range of measures aimed at accelerating the industry's development, raising the quality level of output, improving equipment parameters, extending the service life of machinery and reducing the weight of machines.

Implementing the tasks outlined by the party, machine builders have done a great deal in the current five-year period. The [illegible] [illegible] industry is developing dynamically, and production of machine tools with [illegible] program control is growing. Heavy machine-building enterprises are [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] which make possible a sharp reduction in metal [illegible] in the manufacture of machines. The 5-year plan targets for the production of [illegible] apparatus, instruments, automation equipment and spare parts, agricultural machinery and also machinery for livestock raising and fodder production are being fulfilled successfully.

67

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

The [illegible] country's communists are in the vanguard of the struggle to raise efficiency and work quality. Party and public organizations, enterprise leaders and specialists, [illegible] are called upon to carefully analyze the situation in [illegible] and to draw up and consistently implement in every [illegible] specific measures to [illegible]. They must take care to ensure that leading [illegible] experience is [illegible] and that [illegible] plans are unconditionally fulfilled.

The [illegible] in the first quarter of the [illegible] year, [illegible] have actively launched competition to greet the [illegible] anniversary of [illegible] birth [illegible] their [illegible] to accelerate technical progress. Relying on the working people's accumulated experience and initiative, [illegible] are fully resolved to increase their contribution to the development of the country's economic potential and to the successful implementation of the [illegible] Congress decisions.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] power and electrification [illegible]

[illegible] the country's biggest fuel and energy complex. The party and government are [illegible] the national economy's energy requirements [illegible]. New power stations are being constructed, the capacities of existing stations are being increased [illegible] of energy [illegible] Central Committee [illegible] the power industry, [illegible] fuel and energy [illegible] very important [illegible] competition in this respect.

[illegible] reducing the expenditure of fuel and energy [illegible] equipment and [illegible]. In the power industry [illegible] power units. [illegible] the efficiency of fuel [illegible] percent, [illegible] power plants [illegible] percent.

[illegible] power plants [illegible] grams of fuel per kilowatt-hour. [illegible] grams per kilowatt-hour [illegible] power stations. The average [illegible] grams for [illegible].

[illegible] fuel expenditure is the main indicator of a thermal power station's efficiency, [illegible] competition [illegible] grams. A gram of fuel [illegible] per kilowatt-hour [illegible] tons of fuel [illegible] collective [illegible] fulfilling [illegible] targets.

Many beneficial experiments have been carried out at the power station. For instance, they save 1,500 tons of fuel oil a year by transferring boilers onto a more progressive water regime, and the GRES brigades' [illegible] save 100,000 tons of fuel every month by heating the fuel oil and [illegible] it is pumped out from the tanks in full. Power workers of the [illegible] GRES have decided to reduce fuel expenditure by [illegible] grams compared with the [illegible] plan target. As a result of which they will be able to save [illegible] tons of standard fuel, [illegible] million kilowatt-hours of electric power will be generated [illegible].

Competition is gathering speed among workers in other power systems. Some 1,500 workers of leading professions in the [illegible] association have pledged to fulfill their individual 5-year plans by [illegible], and to use saved fuel and energy resources for work on the [illegible] day.

But it must be admitted that not all collectives are utilizing existing potentials. For instance, at the [illegible], [illegible] and [illegible] GRES's competition for savings, judging by results, is organized only formally. Pledges are indeed adopted here, but are not backed up with efficient organizational and executive work and the effective [illegible] of personal savings accounts. As a result targets are not even being fulfilled for many indicators.

Socialist competition cannot be separated from scientific and technical progress, and it attaches prime importance to the task of [illegible] new machinery and technology and progressive production organization. Various forms of cooperation between scientific and production organizations and between [illegible] sectors and branches of production make it possible to resolve complex technical problems more rapidly and successfully.

Among many [illegible] questions of saving electric power occupy an important place in competition. The new [illegible] pipe plant, the [illegible] petroleum machine building plant and the [illegible] [illegible] association have more than once won prizes [illegible]. [illegible] are achieved by various means, from an efficient monitoring system to the [illegible] of equipment [illegible] programs.

At the same time, having inspected about [illegible] enterprises under [illegible] ministries and departments, in 1984 the State Inspection for Industrial Power Engineering and the power-engineering supervision [illegible] discovered [illegible] of them [illegible] equivalent to [illegible] million kilowatt-hours of electric power. For instance, at the [illegible] combine about [illegible] million kilowatt-hours a year are wasted. The power supply networks and air [illegible] are in an unsatisfactory condition here, which leads to large [illegible] losses. The combine's [illegible] take no account of this consumption. At the [illegible] of the Ministry of Construction, Road and Municipal Machine Building's [illegible] plant there are no expenditure norms or electricity consumption limits. This would seem to be a trifle. [illegible] dirty windows allow little light through, but it means that even in the [illegible] it is necessary to have electric lights on [illegible].

The [illegible] had to resort even to such an extreme measure as disconnecting "extravagant" installations and facilities until such time as further wasting [illegible] were eliminated. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] a different direction—raising machines' productivity reliability while reducing weight in the process. That is the only way of supplying the national economy with excellent machines while reducing material expenditures.

What is the present situation? We are still lagging behind in the production of machines in the top quality category although, I reiterate, there are some significant [illegible]. But up to now there are too many heavy machines and obsolete designs that take more than they give, including certain models of trucks, bulldozers, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and others. The high metal-intensiveness means that, despite the great increase in metal production, the plants experience a constant shortage of rolled steel [illegible] What is needed is a considerable improvement of the overall quality control system for machine building output. At present this system is incapable of ruling out the production of badly designed articles.

Weight is one indicator of equipment's quality. [illegible] light machine is smaller and [illegible] [illegible]

The most widespread method of reducing design metal-intensiveness is increasing the machines' productivity or unit capacity. [illegible] high-speed milling and welding. Designers [illegible]

But there are some difficulties here. [illegible]

But the main reason for this must be revealed. First, the [illegible] Second, there is no sign of proper interest [illegible] [illegible] which makes it possible to reduce [illegible] by 30 percent. Labor productivity is improved considerably and the strength of the parts is increased.

The advantage would seem to be large. But, I reiterate, sector leaders and planning organs prefer to travel what is to them the easier path. They buy equipment abroad, although it is often worse than home-produced equipment.

Some people are now expressing the opinion that it is more economically advantageous not to decrease rolled metal wastage in machine building but to make wider use of casting. In [illegible] and abroad, the proportion of castings is lower than in our country. For instance, in USSR metallurgical machine building they account for 55 percent and in the United States only 15-20 percent, which is certainly no accident. Substituting the castings is justified only when they are high-precision and strong--which can be achieved, for instance, through casting using wax patterns or electroslag remelting. But these castings at this time account for only 1 percent of the total in our country. Let us weigh the possibilities. Today attention must be focused primarily on the truly proprietorial, thrifty use of rolled metal and on reducing its unproductive expenditure. Thus in machine building it is necessary to plan for savings of rolled metal, and of ferrous metals in general. The use of cast parts instead of welded parts increases their weight by 15-20 percent, and the labor expenditure and capital investments in production rise.

The utilization of progressive new (nonmetallic) materials, especially plastics and glass-reinforced plastics, promises the national economy great advantages. In particular, the unit strength of composite polyamides and glass-reinforced plastics is certainly no lower than that of the best grades of steel. These new materials are also very corrosion-resistant. There is also the possibility of making wider use of aluminum alloys. The earth's crust contains more aluminum than iron. True, at present the cost of obtaining a unit by volume of this light metal is more than the cost of producing steel. On the other hand, the specific gravity of aluminum is only a little more than one-third that of steel. Aluminum resists corrosion and it has great technological advantages over steel. Aluminum and its alloys take well to pressing and can be precision-cast under pressure.

But, of course, ferrous metals will remain the foundation of machine building for the next few years. That is why we must all seek primarily to reduce their expenditure without in the process worsening the quality of the machines created. Life suggests that one of the most promising directions here is the wider use of light-welded and welded and drop-forged structures and parts instead of castings. This change reduces the mass of the part while reducing the labor-intensiveness of manufacture and capital expenditure on organizing production itself.

The national economy's need for durable, reliable and light machines continues to grow. That is why it is so important to use reserves for saving metal and improving the quality of new equipment.

MOSCOW: PRODUCTION ACHIEVEMENTS OF MOSCOW'S [illegible]

PM101451 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 5 Dec 85 pp 1, 2

[Unattributed report: "Toward the Milestones of Communist Building"]

[Excerpts] Yesterday the party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol aktiv together with representatives of working people's collectives held a ceremonial meeting in the House of Unions' Hall of Columns devoted to the presentation of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee Challenge Red Banner to the city of Moscow.

The meeting was opened by [illegible], chairman of the Moscow City Trade Union Council.

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee Challenge Red Banner was presented to representatives of the capital's working people by [illegible], deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The meeting was addressed by [illegible], first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

[illegible], deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who was called on to speak, on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee, warmly congratulated those present and all Muscovites on the lofty award and wished them new labor successes.

To thunderous applause [illegible] presented to representatives of the city's working people the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee Challenge Red Banner, awarded to Moscow for successes achieved in 1985 socialist competition.

In his speech [illegible], first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, on behalf of the Moscow Gorkom, the Moscow Soviet and all the city's working people expressed heartfelt gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, the Komsomol Central Committee and Comrade [illegible] for the high award.

The award to Moscow of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee Red Banner is a recognition of the great labor contribution by workers, engineering, technical and scientific personnel and all the city's working people in implementing the party's plans and fulfilling the [illegible] plan targets.

Comrade [illegible] gave a high appraisal of Muscovites' work and Moscow's role in tackling socioeconomic tasks at the [illegible] February meeting with voters of the capital's [illegible]. The striking and profound speech [illegible] the developments in Soviet society in the last decade, some basic trends in party policy and the main tasks of communist building and the struggle for peace and international security.

Moscow's working people, as indeed all Soviet people, fully approve the political line and practical activity of the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Comrade [illegible], aimed at strengthening the economic and defense might of our motherland, increasing the Soviet people's prosperity, consolidating world socialism and securing on this basis peaceful conditions for communist and socialist building.

Muscovites support party policy by increasing their efforts in the struggle to fulfill the [illegible] plan targets and to raise production efficiency and work quality in all sections of the economy and management.

In [illegible] we [illegible] an important stage in [illegible] tasks. The capital's working people broadly developed socialist competition to fulfill and overfulfill plans and advanced many patriotic initiatives. About [illegible] workers and [illegible] teams, shops and sections completed the tasks of the first [illegible] years of the 5-year plan by USSR Constitution Day. In honor of the [illegible] anniversary of Vladimir Ilich Lenin's birth hundreds of thousands of the city's working people have adopted pledges for early completion of 5-year plan targets by that [illegible] date. More than [illegible] workers have already fulfilled their pledges.

The main result of the work of party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations and of Moscow's labor collectives was the successful fulfillment by all sectors of the economy of the city's plans and socialist pledges for 1979 and [illegible] the first 4 years of the 5-year plan.

In the [illegible] of competition are workers in industry, where the rate of gross output volume and labor productivity growth exceeds the 5-year plan targets. This is largely the result of work carried out to modernize enterprises, raising the technical standards of production and replacing manual labor by machine.

Collectives of transport and communications enterprises, scientific and research establishments, building organizations, trade and public food enterprises, municipal and domestic services and public utilities have successfully fulfilled the tasks set them.

The past year was difficult in many respects. In order to insure successful work by all sectors of the national economy in the city it was necessary to put in a lot of work. The Muscovites' achievements are the result of their powers of organization, their vast reserves, their creative activity and their desire successfully to fulfill the tasks set.

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee appraised the successes of the capital's working people according to merit, declared them winners in the 1979 all-Union socialist competition and, besides Moscow city, awarded challenge red banners to [illegible] and [illegible] rayons, and [illegible] enterprise and organization collectives in industry, transport, construction, public utilities, the services sphere and scientific establishments in Moscow. [illegible], [illegible] and [illegible] rayons and [illegible] labor collectives were awarded CPSU certificates.

The Moscow party committee congratulates the workers, engineers, technicians, scientific workers, specialists and all collectives of enterprises and organizations which were winners in the 1979 socialist competition on the successes achieved and on the award of the challenge red banners, and expressed profound gratitude to all labor collectives in Moscow for their selfless labor in the fourth year of the 5-year plan.

The challenge red banners and CPSU certificates and the high appraisal of their labor constitute an obligation to work still better and achieve new successes in socialist competition to fulfill the 5-year plan.

We must objectively and critically appraise the results of our work, see the unsolved problems and persistently uncover existing reserves, as the CPSU Central Committee November 1979 Plenum decisions demand. Many of the shortcomings about which Comrade L.I. Brezhnev spoke at the plenum have a direct bearing on Moscow enterprises and organizations.

In the city there are still some enterprises which do not work steadily, do not [illegible] the monthly and quarterly targets for production output, labor productivity and the most important listed products. At a number of plants and factories the profit plan is not being fulfilled, the rise in average wages overtakes the rise in labor productivity, big unproductive losses are allowed and [illegible] increases in working plan targets.

Our achievements could be more considerable if all resources were used more fully and shortcomings were eliminated more resolutely.

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